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points ($67^{\circ} 30'$) have been accepted as the value most frequently met in actual practice. Taking this value, the following rule approximately fixes the bearing of the storm center from a vessel in the northern hemisphere: Stand with back to the wind; the storm center bears six points to the observer's left. It is, nevertheless, perfectly clear that the angle between the wind direction and the gradient often differs considerably from this average value, not only in different storms, but also in different parts of the same storm. No simple rule of thumb can ever replace the careful judgment of the individual seaman who has a good understanding of the law of storms, and who makes an intelligent use of his own local meteorological observations.

CLOUD OBSERVATIONS AT SIMLA.

CLOUD observations and measurements were made at Simla during the twenty months from June, 1900, to January, 1902, under many disadvantages of unfavorable weather and lack of time on the part of the observers. Photogrammeters were used, but only about 47 fairly good observations were obtained during the period. The average heights above sea level, and above Simla, of the clouds for the year were as follows:

Cloud.	Above Sea Level.	Above Simla.
Cirrus	37,664 feet.	30,440 feet.
Cirro-cumulus	25,083 "	17,859 "
Cumulus	14,528 "	7,304 "
Fracto-cumulus	13,143 "	5,919 "

These heights do not agree very closely with those previously obtained at Allahabad (Indian Met. Memoirs, Vol. XI.). Cirrus clouds are most frequent at Simla between 16,000 and 40,000 feet above the earth's surface, and the other forms of cloud between 16,000 feet and the surface. (W. L. Dallas: 'Report on Cloud Observations and Measurements at Simla,' Ind. Met. Mem., XV., Part II., Calcutta, 1903.)

R. DEC. WARD.

SANITATION AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

A SMALL committee representing the American Medical Association, the American Asso-

ciation for the Advancement of Science and the New York Academy of Medicine, called on President Roosevelt, November 25, for the purpose of presenting resolutions passed by the organizations mentioned, urging the President to appoint upon the Panama Canal Commission a medical man who shall be an expert sanitarian.

The committee consisted of Drs. Musser, of Philadelphia, Welch and Osler, of Baltimore, and Bryant, of New York, representing the American Medical Association; Dr. Howard, of Washington, representing the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Dr. A. H. Smith and Dr. Loomis, representing the New York Academy of Medicine.

The resolutions were presented to President Roosevelt by Dr. Welch, who made a brief statement urging that the sanitary problem connected with the building of the canal was quite as serious as the engineering problem and pressing the point that a medical expert should be a member of the commission rather than a servant of the commission.

The views of the joint committees were received by the President with interest, but while he was evidently perfectly aware of the enormous importance of the sanitary problem connected with the project, he gave no assurance that he would adopt the specific suggestion of the committees.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR ROBERT H. THURSTON.

THE faculty and instructing staff of Cornell University wishing to give voice to the sentiments evoked by the death of their colleague and friend, Professor Robert Henry Thurston, Director of Sibley College, have directed the following to be entered upon the records of the university faculty and communicated to his family.

Professor Thurston came among us in 1885 when the university had barely entered upon its present era of development, and the college over which he came to preside was still small in numbers and poor in equipment. During the eighteen years of his labors he witnessed the progress of the university in all of its de-

partments and the remarkable growth of Sibley College. His own contribution to this splendid result can hardly be over-estimated. To his wise and farsighted policy and his tactful and efficient administration is due in greatest measure the development of Sibley College, which now constitutes the largest unit in our university organization and holds an assured place among the foremost technical schools of the world.

In all his relations to general university problems he exhibited the spirit of the scholar and the wisdom of the man of affairs. Serene in temper, sound in judgment, swift and certain in action, he justly exercised a weighty influence in all our counsels.

As a colleague he exhibited an interest in all good learning that bespoke the true scholar and the generous fellow-worker.

As a friend and companion he manifested a cordial sympathy that attracted all who knew him and held them in the bonds of an increasing affection.

In all the relations of life he moved upon the higher levels and showed forth the better qualities of our nature.

His loss falls heavily upon us, his colleagues and friends; upon the college whose head he was; and upon the university in whose history he has borne a distinguished part. It falls most heavily upon his family, whose grief we share, and to whom we desire to express our profound and sincere sympathy.

T. F. CRANE,
E. W. HUFFCUT,
W. F. DURAND,
Committee.

ITHACA, N. Y., _____

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

A COMMEMORATIVE number of *The American Journal of Psychology* has been issued, in honor of President G. Stanley Hall on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his attainment of the doctorate of philosophy. The volume contains twenty-six papers by colleagues and former students and extends to 434 pages. A portrait of President Hall is given as a frontispiece. The dedication reads "To Granville Stanley Hall, founder

of the first American laboratory for experimental psychology and of the first American journal for the publication of the results of psychological investigation; pioneer in the systematic study of the mental development of children and the application of its results to educational practice; ardent inspirer of others in the zeal for new knowledge—in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his attainment of the doctorate in philosophy, this collection of papers is dedicated conjointly by colleagues and former pupils."

DR. HANS GADOW, Strickland curator of the University Museum and lecturer on advanced morphology and vertebrata at Cambridge University, England, has accepted an invitation of the Lowell Institute, Boston, to give a course of six lectures beginning March 29, 1904, on 'Coloration of Amphibians and Reptiles.' Dr. Gadow will probably give other popular lectures on zoological subjects while he is in this country.

DR. M. E. JAFFA, of the University of California, was elected president of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists at their recent meeting in Washington.

DR. E. H. RUEDIGER, of the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases, Chicago, has been appointed assistant in the Serum Institute, Manila, P. I.

OSMOND E. LEROY, of the Geological Survey of Canada, has been appointed geologist to the Chinese Department of Mines, and leaves for Shanghai this month. Mr. Leroy is a graduate of McGill University and was assistant in geology in that institution for several years. During the past two seasons he has been engaged with Dr. Barlow in a detailed geological study of the nickel areas in the district about Sudbury.

MR. W. M. MACMILLAN, of St. Louis, will start this week for Egypt in order to explore the course of the Blue Nile. The party will embark in launches at Khartum and proceed to the furthest navigable point, where it will land and continue the explorations in the direction of Lake Rudolf.

PROFESSOR W. J. HUSSEY, of the Lick Observatory, has for some time been engaged in